THE
# Boston-
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# COUNTRY

# Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 574.

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

MONDAY, October 12, 1772.

The following came to Hand last Saturday fe'nnight, but too late to be inserted in our last Week's Gazette.

"*He who* dares *my rights Invade*
"*By* NATURE'S *oldest* LAW *is made*
*My* VICTIM *or my* Slave."

DRAPER'S last Thursday's Paper tells us, that "the extravagant licentiousness of the Press is arrived to such a pitch *of late*, that unless it be in some measure curbed, bids fair to be the destruction of all government in this province." It is curious to observe the variant accounts we have, from the same quarter, of *the licentiousness of the Press*;—that hackneyed theme of knaves who *feel* and *fear* the lash of truth.—At one time they aim to amuse by pretending *this licentiousness* to be so *enormous* as to be *contemptible*; at another to *extravagant* as to become *formidable* to *all government*. And I have observed these changes to be rung, according as they *who bear rule* imagine *the body of the people* FEAR or HATE their power and oppression. If timidity and supineness are thought to predominate among the populace—*the licentiousness of the Press must be in some measure curbed*;—if rage and revenge inflame the injured multitude;—*the liberty of the Press is too contemptible for notice*. However no writer has ever yet shown us a government destroyed by licentious Printers; and what is more, such a phenomenon never did or will appear in the political world: Though I could easily name States, nations, colonies and provinces for whom it would be HAPPY, *if any licentiousness* could be found sufficient to dissolve ALL that, *among them*, is called GOVERNMENT. Now if this be true, and moreover that it is the duty of *every* man to aim at *this happiness* of such a community, I need not spend time to prove, that ONE AND ALL ought to arise and *overturn, overturn, and continue to overturn*, till they "leave not a wreck (of their bondage) behind."

Let us suppose, for a moment, a nation, sunk in vice, and prostitute to a herd of plundering villains, assuming & exerting *a supreme power* over many millions of people in a distant land; let us realize this people as having a charter from GOD and Nature to be free from *all manner of foreign controul without their consent*; let us also consider that the *whole administration* of what is called government, in this *assuming nation*, to be wicked and corrupt to a degree unparallelled in history; and that *all officers* over these subjugated millions do and must, upon the present plan, hold their offices by the tenure of slaves and vassals to the worst of men; let us suppose these things and many more impositions and thraldoms needless here to enumerate;—and I ask, whether such a government as is over *this distant land* is worth preserving; yea rather I ask,—whether the cry ought not to be as in the days of Sampson, *know you not that the Philistines are rulers over you?* Whether firebrands, or the jaw-bone, the first weapon just rage can lay hold on, may not be *lawfully* employed against *the oppressors?* For the word of GOD in the example of an Ehud has pointed the remedy against tyranny, and the mode of relief from *Moabitish* oppression. Prayers and tears *with the help of a dagger*,—crying to the Lord and *the hand of an Ehud*. DEVOTION and ACTION united: Tyrants are of that race of Devils that they are not cast out by fasting and prayer *alone*. The light of nature has not left us in the dark relative to the way of exterminating robbers and destroyers: We have natural light sufficient to show us how an enslaved people are to obtain deliverance. But the LORD OF LIGHT has given us *the fit message to send to a tyrant*:—A DAGGER OF A CUBIT IN HIS BELLY:—and every worthy man who desires to be an Ehud, *the deliverer of his country*, will strive to be the messenger.

*Judges* c. 3. v. 11, 19, 20. v. 15.

From hence, I infer, that bad men and bad measures, are not exempted from "opprobrious epithets"—nay, not from death and extinction itself, by being shrouded under great names and dignified appellations. "Ministers" of state, foreign "jurisdictions" and "immediate executors of laws," in certain cases, are to be pursued—not with "epithets and abuse"—but with execrations and death. *Desert,—desert*, I say, is the standard of such pursuit and punishment:—this is the touchstone by which we are to determine the justice of those who *thus pursue*, and the lawfulness of the punishment they inflict on *the overtaken*.

It seems the writer in Draper's paper thinks that "*Americans* DO and ought to contend for the *trial* by Jury with a becoming assurance." We should be glad to know;—Whether Americans *have* and DO thus contend, while they submit with tameness, cowardice and eternal infamy, to the extended and extending jurisdictions of Admiralty Courts on this Continent? Whether so gross impositions, rapine and barbarity were ever practised upon any other people, under colour of law, as those Courts decree, execute and record?—Whether it is not the policy of the times from Mansfield to the lowest subaltern in office to eradicate, render useless, *or worse than useless*, the trial by Jury?

As to the Account of the Trial of Pierpont and Davis, which it seems provoked *Draper's* COMMON SENSE to issue forth; whether true or no I am unable to say: I own that part of the publications which have been by some thought to relate to that cause would have pleased me better, had they been otherwise worded and more clearly expressed. And I have good reason to believe that *if the whole of the matter* was before the world, it would much serve that Cause, which Draper's employers seek to destroy. For I have taken great pains to enquire and know the truth relative to every bearing of Cutler's case, and find the uniform account from almost every one who inhabits the county of Worcester, serving to confirm the sentiment, I ever entertained concerning the Judges and lawyers who bore a part in that trial. ¶ I am verily persuaded that the eyes of that county have been much opened and their opinions of certain men and things much changed in the course of this cause:—A knowledge of this, I have no doubt contributed to certain steps and manœuvres, which otherwise COMMON SENSE, prudence and policy would have forbidden.

Till last Thursday's paper, I never heard it suggested that "Pierpont's *management* at the trial was *extraordinary*" in any degree; and if it was so much so as "to more than counterbalance the extraordinary bearing of others," the Public ought to know it. And as there can be no manner of *danger* in telling *the whole truth with regard to Pierpont*, we have a right to expect this writer will give it to us; and I am well informed that others would do the like with respect TO ALL CONCERNED, if FINES and IMPRISONMENTS, STOCKS & PILLORIES were not in the administration of some, who will not permit *the one half to be told*. But the breath of man is in his nostrils, he dieth—and *his deeds are recorded*.

We all know that "the *whole* Jury bring in the verdict": but it is as well known, that some men have much more art, address, powers, and influence with their fellows, than others: now I cannot say, how far McClanathan and Wheeler were fitted for the purpose of perswasion or influence; but this I firmly believe that *every* man sees a reason why McClanathan was permitted to set, tho' objected against, and why *two* Hardwick-men should *successively* strike the pupil of Sheriff Chandler's eye in preference to any others of a large multitude who were about him. And as I have over and over again heard, that the Council for Pierpont and Davis made repeated offers to draw a Jury by lot, or strike a Jury, as 'tis said they do in England, none of which were accepted, it serves to confirm me and many others, that *all was not right*. I presume our sentiments of this affair is no evidence, that we are unfriendly to trials by Jury in general, any more than an opinion, that *some one beguiled Jury* were insidiously drawn to give an unrighteous verdict, could be fairly construed as "villifying" that excellent institution for the purposes of distributive justice.

A jury *acquitted* a Preston and a Killroy; A jury *convicted* a SIDNEY of high-treason; This is the difference between the reigns of a Brunswick and a Stuart!—But still juries are admirable inventions. Laud with his religion was a curse, Cæsar with his Senate was a curse, Charles the second with his Parliament was a curse, and JEFFRIES with his JURY was a curse; but religion, senates, parliaments and juries have and will be blessings to mankind for ages past and to come.——"A fair trial, in GOD's name" said a Jeffries, and prostituted his office, his conscience, and stained his robes with blood——the blood of a SIDNEY!—Execrable villain! Historians have told his speeches, his windings, his arts and his ——! at the trial of this first of men!—History also can and *will* tell *more modern stories*.—We execrate Jeffries, while to this day we almost adore a Sidney;—and generations unborn will do the same. These different fates are not peculiar to the judges and convicts of the last century.—But THE WHOLE TRUTH is never told of THE GREAT AND GUILTY, while they live and *bear rule*. 'Tis succeeding ages relate the frauds, the ravages, and butcheries of enormous villains. "Hear this—& tremble! ye who 'scape the laws".

What the C——J—— said or did in Cutler's cause, I am unable to relate; but if the concurrent testimony of 30 people who were present may be relied on, he did deliver it as his opinion, that "the non-importation agreement was against the laws of GOD and Man." And if so, how it can be considered as "demonstrating a gross want of regard and respect" to inform the world of it, I leave others to say: For though I have heard lawyers often talk of *their reports*, I never before heard it intimated that *reporting* was exclusively confined to the Long-robe. Thus much is certain, if this doctrine concerning the non-importation agreement is law, we should be glad to know it: And it may have this valuable tendency;—to make the next efforts for freedom savour more of that virtue and valour for which Englishmen in former ages have been justly renowned; and may turn this GREAT PEOPLE to call on the name of the LORD, and to seek a redress of their grievances, with the spear and the lance, at that GLORIOUS SEAT OF JUSTICE,—— where Moses brought the Egyptian; and Sampson the Philistines.

EDWARD SEXBY.

*To the honorable* JOSEPH HAWLEY, *Esq;*

SIR,

THE great respect I have for your understanding, and the deep veneration I entertain of your integrity, prompt me thus publickly to give you information of a report which has been industriously propagated from one end of the province to the other;—by whom I need not inform you.—The report I mean is the same with that which makes it's appearance in Draper's last week's paper, under the head of "Extract of a Letter from London, August 3, 1772." In which pretended extract by the "Gentleman of distinguished character" is meant yourself.—That you declared yourself in the General Assembly at the Spring-Sessions for making an addition to the Judges salaries I have very little doubt; because if their commissions were *during good behaviour*, I presume every friend to his Country, would second the motion;—but that you then declared "that if the Assembly refused to make any addition to the small salaries of the Judges, you thought NO EXCEPTION could be taken to Parliament's providing for their salaries", is what I will not believe, unless you give your own testimony to this report, or by silence give your consent to it.—The interposition of the Parliament of GOD, In this matter and at this time, being in my humble opinion the most fatal and daring measure in the whole deep-laid and compacted system of American bondage:—A measure which if suffered to take effect, will in future render our lives and *personal* Liberties as precarious and insignificant, as our rights and properties are at present worthless and transitory in the hands of British Legislators and American Judges of Admiralty.¶

With unfeigned regard,
I am your friend and fellow-countryman,
EDWARD SEXBY.

¶ For the pernicious tendency of those Courts, vid Index to Vol. 2, & 3. vid. pa. 153. V vid. pa. 325, &c. Vol 3

& vid pa. 576 V 66, 3 — pa. 97 ¶ vid pa. 456 (1) vid pa. 44 Vol. 2 — 4 pa. 73

*Since our last received here from London the Extract of a Letter from Virginia and Calet.—From the two Articles below by them, we have extracted the following, viz.*

*From the* PUBLIC ADVERTISER, *of* Aug. 8.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THAT fatal and destructive System, which produced the Peace of Paris, has ever since prevailed in each Department of Government. Those solid Benefits which would have been derived from numerous Colonies of industrious and faithful Subjects, which must have given Vigour and Renovation to a feeble Constitution, are in a great Measure lost, because the People of America have studiously been drove into Manufactures & clandestine Commerce. Necessity has taught them to pursue a seperate Interest—repeated Insults have alienated their Affections—Self-preservation and Common-sense teach them the Necessity of getting unbinged from us, who seem so patient under such flagrant Injuries, and so ripe for Despotism.

Separated at Three Thousand Miles Distance—treated with Neglect, or eat up by the most insignificant Pimps of Administration—attacked by unlawful Prerogative—denied the Right of Representation—subjected to the odious Excise Laws—those Laws made universal, and the Officers unlimited in their Power. Will not these Things hasten on the Day of Independence, and make those Men, who were our loving Brothers and affectionate Children, our most desperate and dangerous Enemies?

The total Neglect of all those Advantages, which might have been derived from a wise Conduct towards America, when added to the Oppression they have committed, would, at a former Period, have ruined any Set of Ministers in this Country.

*From the* PUBLIC LEDGER, *of August* 12.

*To the* EARL *of* HILLSBOROUGH.

MY LORD,

IF ever there was one of the King's Servants dismissed from his employment with the entire approbation of the whole People, it is at this time, when your power of doing mischief is generally thought to be at an end. I believe there is not a Person in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies, that, at heart, regrets your dismission: I beg your pardon—I would always except your Favorite *Bernard*, his Tool *Hutchinson*, whom (for certain considerations more than duplicity) he bid you make a Governor; and, perhaps, one or two others, that could have no interest with any body else than such a Man as your Lordship. The time is now come, my Lord, when I prophecy you, in your turn, are about to meet with trouble; your Administration will be fairly and faithfully laid before the Public; and some particulars of it, that would not have been so proper while you had the honour of remaining the King's Servant. Your Minister *Bernard's* conduct will also be brought into public view; and his *merits* which, in your eyes, entitled him to the honour and emolument of a Baronet and a Pension, will be set in a clear point of light from *positive evidence*. One would think, my Lord, that your *pride* would have induced you to act so as to have had some one Man of Reputation, of established Honour and Integrity, to have regretted your dismission, and to have had something to say in your favour; but alas! there is not one. The Americans, to a Man, despise you beyond expression; and it seems you are not much better beloved either here or in Ireland. My Lord, if you had ever studied Human Nature, you would have found that Mankind will much sooner forgive and forget a *manly* hard blow at once, than a continual scratching and teazing: the latter has been your business and delight; you have been four or five years (sightfully *scratching* and *teazing* the Americans without even a single advantage resulting to the Nation, unless the loss of their friendship and affection be considered as an advantage. You have rewarded every low-lived Villain that (with a lie in his mouth) came to you from that Country, and you have slighted every Man of Knowledge, Character, and Spirit, that was above falling in with your baneful, malicious, and spiteful measures. Your Lordship will, no doubt, endeavour to get somebody to *whitewash* your wretched Administration of the Colonies; suppose you get *Bernard*—you have often highly extolled his talents at writing, he has leisure enough now if he is not afraid to engage, and his labours may, at least, be pleasing in your own eyes, they may serve to amuse you in your *sweet* retirement at Hillsborough.

If the King has a wish to be popular, this dismission, I will be bold to say, is the most popular stroke of his Reign, and will redound more than may be imagined to the ease and quiet of his worthy Ministers. For let who will be appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, his conduct, when contrasted with yours, will, on both sides the Atlantic, be highly approved and admired. To add to your *mortification* I will venture to prophecy, that whether you go out of place with your natural pride and resentment, (which would only be laughed at) or whether you *meanly* pocket your affronts, and silently march off (which would equally be laughed at) you never more will have the honour of a Ministerial Employment; you have been tried and found to possess no one quality but that of an Head WITHOUT an Head, ready to execute the BASEST PURPOSES.

*From the* PUBLIC LEDGER, *of* August 15.

*To the* AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

GENTLEMEN,

SUCH for several years past hath been the situation of our affairs in AMERICA, that we have almost lost every advantage we had a right to promise ourselves from the subordination of our Colonies.

If we examine, with the smallest degree of attention, into the causes which have conspired to bring about those evils in America, we shall find the mismanagement of the Ministry at the bottom of our misfortunes, foreign and domestic.

You, Gentlemen, know you have experienced the fatal effects of those ill-advised measures, which threw our Colonists into a flame. In matters of trade you were chiefly the Sufferers; the Nation, though your debts, sustained the injury.

It is far from being my intention to aggravate matters; I only mean, by this Epistle, to put you upon your guard. LORD HILLSBOROUGH either has actually, or will eventually resign his Post; by whom he will be succeeded is not as yet so certain. I speak as to matter of fact, for the Public Prints, in those particulars, are renowned for error; but be his Lordship's Successor whom he will, one comfort arises, that he can scarcely be worse qualified for the duties of his Office than Lord Hillsborough.

This Nobleman is far from being a Person of Capacity; he has a CUNNING about him frequently to be met with in Irishmen; he has a talent for SCHEMING, but by no means a comprehensive genius. Thus cursed with a littleness of mind he has acted in conformity to his grovelling genius; he has pursued a System equally distasteful to the Americans, though not so immediately calculated to inflame them as the Stamp-Act: In short, Gentlemen, his Administration has only served to confirm the most respectable on the other side of the Atlantic in an utter aversion to British Ministers and British measures. They have perceived the same design against their interests, the same injurious system to enslave them, the same insolence of Office exercised in Lord Hillsborough's time, as was in that of the worst of his Predecessors; they have seen a Tyrant like BERNARD, and a Sycophant like HUTCHINSON, lord it over them; they have seen, in short, that Great Britain hath been busied in forging chains of Despotism wherewith to bind them. Such a deplorable prospect hath induced the Americans to act in a manner highly detrimental to the interests of YOU, Gentlemen, and that of this Country. The orders for British Manufactures are trifling, in comparison to what they were before the folly of our Ministry raised the spirit of Discord between the Colonies and the Mother Country; the EXPORTS to America are nothing to what they were; and unless some Man of Address, Knowledge, and Capacity, should take the lead, the Exports will gradually decrease, until your returns will amount scarcely to any thing.

This is a deplorable consideration; for a mercantile Country to be deprived of so valuable a branch of traffic; for a respectable body of Merchants to be essentially injured in their pursuits, and deprived of those benefits they had every reason to promise themselves; for the inferior part to see their means of subsistence decaying daily, and no likelihood that matters should mend; for all this mischief to be occasioned by the WEAKNESS of MINISTERS, is enough to exasperate minds the most patient, and to render dissatisfied with the Measures of Government, Persons the most loyal.

What then, Gentlemen, is to be done? Not supinely to acquiesce in a continuation of sufferings, not to permit ourselves to be deprived of the advantages that might result from trading with the Colonies, not to be duped by the folly of Lord Hillsborough, or any future Minister, similar in the art of BLUNDERING to himself; not thus to act, but to rouze ourselves; and if a new Minister in the American department is appointed, to warn him against the errors committed by his predecessors, to counsel him not to tread in their steps; and should he not adhere to this advice, to interest the Sovereign, if a Nobleman possessed of a docile disposition, a tolerable share of understanding, and an ordinary good heart CAN be found in his dominions, to appoint such a man to the Secretaryship for America, left the Colonists improve their Manufactories to such a pitch as to stand in no need of our assistance, shake off their dependance upon Great-Britain, and then overthrow the trade of an

AMERICAN MERCHANT.

LONDON,

*August* 15. Yesterday there was a Cabinet Council at St. James's, when the Earl of Dartmouth was sworn in Secretary of State for the Colonies, and first Lord of Trade, in the room of the Earl of Hillsborough; his Lordship's Commission must pass the Great Seal before he can act in that station. *Vid pa. 173.*

A Correspondent informs us, that the Earl of Dartmouth was first Lord of Trade before a Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies, and during the time of his enjoying that post, gave a general satisfaction; besides, being half-brother to Lord North, it is apprehended that his Lordship was instrumental in reinstating him in that important post.

IMPORTED in Capts. CALEF and GARDNER from LONDON, and to be sold by

**William Gooch,**

At the Sign of Admiral Vernon, in King-Street, BOSTON,

**Painters OIL and COLOURS**

of every Sort, LINSEED OIL BY THE CASK or single Gallon, Colours ready prepared for House and Ship Painting, the best London Crown Glass as large 24 by 9, down to 10 by 8 Inches, Bar and Sheet Lead, Ship Trowells, Painter's large and small Stone Knives, best English Glue, Brushes and Tools of every Size, a handsome Assortment of Mezzotento Prints and Engravings, the best British Crown Sheet Glass Taylor's Make, and Box Glass of every Size, Diamond Quarreys by the Cribb, *Sixty different Sorts of Paper Hangings*, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish of Pine, Rozin, &c.

N. B. A few Boxes of the best Newcastle Crown Glass, 10 by 8, and 7 by 9. As it belongs to a Gentleman moved out of Town, it will be sold cheap.

MARRIED,] Mr. William Whitwell, Merchant, to Mrs. Mary Tyler, Widow of the late Hon. Royal Tyler, Esq;

*From the* Boston Gazette, *of August* 3.

MR. DRAPER,

THE *Proposal* mentioned in the Extract of a Letter sent you by X. and published in your last Paper, as far from being the *Proposal* of the Writer of the Pamphlet stiled "The Rights of the British Colonies," &c. that it is therein expressly *Quoted* as the *Proposal* of the Writer of another Pamphlet called "The Administration of the British Colonies," &c. published out of land about a Year before the Quotation. This Proposal, indeed, was admitted as less exceptionable, than some others, which it was thought by many would drain the Colonists of the greatest part of their Money to be carried Home, or otherwise appropriated to the general Government, Support, Defence and Protection of the whole Empire: After which they might be left, or even required, to raise further Taxes in each Colony, for the Support of His Majesty's Government in each, in Time of Peace, and also for common Defence and Protection in Time of War. This should seem to be at least a double TAX for General Service, and to render the Case of the Colonists perhaps unparalleled in the History of any Age or Nation. Especially if it be considered that most of these Colonies were settled without any Expence to the Nation—but for Ages the Inhabitants had every Difficulty to encounter, often obliged in Cold, Hunger and Thirst to labour and toil with their Arms, by their Side by Day, and for a Pillow by Night; and besides being frequently obliged to lie on their Arms they could not worship but in Arms. All these and many other Things considered, I am convinced that every Tax from that of a Penny up to the King, fall in Proportion to Number, Wealth and Ability, much heavier on the Inhabitants of a new than an old Country.

It may not be amiss to remark that one of the principal Acts of Parliament for raising a Revenue in America passed the Year before the Pamphlet called "the Rights of the Colonies" was published or written, as did the *Resolves* for the Stamp-Act: tho' this last was not passed till the next Year. It was therefore impossible the Book should have any Effect in procuring the former: It is not to be supposed it had any Influence in respect to the latter.

Extract from the Rights of Colonies, Page 63.

"I agree with the Administrator that of whatever Revenues raised in the Colonies, if they must be said *without our Consent*," "*the first and special Appropriation ought to be to the paying the Governors and all the other Crown Officers*," " for it would be hard for the Colonists to pay them after this."

The above is supposed to have given rise to the Extract in your last, with how much Colour of Candor, Truth or Justice, is submitted to the Public. Y.

" See Administration of the Colonies."

NEW-YORK, October 5.

Thirty Sail of Vessels were lost at St. Christopher's in the Hurricane they had there the 28th and 31st of August last. When this disaster will be recovered, time only can inform Posterity.

Our accounts from other islands are terrible. In Antigua all the men of war, except the Admiral, are ashore and the ships in St. John's foundered at their anchors. The towns and country are badly off.——Eighteen vessels are drove ashore and lost in Dominica: Montserat and Nevis have scarcely a house standing, and in St. Eustatia words cannot convey the dreadful idea. Many of the houses on the hill, as well as almost all that were on the Bay, are carried into the sea. Vast numbers of the inhabitants have lost their lives, and those who have survived have scarcely a covering for their heads.

EDWARD CHURCH,

Lately arrived from England, has imported in the last Ships from London and Bristol, and is now opening at his Store in Newbury-Street;

A large and general Assortment of Goods, bought of the Manufacturers—Which he will sell as low as can be bought in Town.

**NAILS, SHOT and GLASS,**

of all Sorts, to be sold cheap for Cash, by

EDWARD CHURCH,

At his Store in Newbury-Street.——*ALSO*,

A few small Anchors, and a few Hogsheads of Liverpool ALE. (6w.)

*THOMAS LEE,*

HAS Imported in the last Ships from ENGLAND, and has for Sale at his Store near the Swing-Bridge,

AT A VERY LOW ADVANCE,

A large Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, Gun-Powder, Shot, Allum, Brimstone, Nails, Glass, &c. &c. ALSO,

LADIES SILKS of almost every Kind, Brussels and Mecklin Laces, Gold & Silver Laces, and Buttons, &c. &c. &c.

*On* WEDNESDAY *next*,

At Ten in the Morning,

Will be Sold by public Vendue,

At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of English GOODS, as usual,—A new Sulkey. Also, A Quantity of Condemn'd Peafe and Ship Bread.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY next,

At ELEVEN o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Green's Wharf,

A large Quantity of Shop SUGARS, in Hogsheads and Barrels.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

A well-built new Schooner, 84 Tons Burthen, now laying at the Long Wharf.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

For the American grievances vid pa. 57, 521, 634. Vol. 3. Gov. vid page 487, Vol. 3 vid Stamp act pa. 53. vol. 1. & Molasses Act vid pa. 9. vol. 2.

vid his message declaring his Independance pa. 27 but 165 pa. 725. vol. 1. 135 vid pa. 117

MC ny Times & Gaz.

THE People in the Country are much alarmed by the report that the Judges of this Province, have Salaries appointed them by another Power, contrary to the true spirit and meaning of the Charter & by the Charter the People are empowered to raise monies for the support of government. (and certainly the Judges are included in government) which plainly proves that the People only have a right to support their own civil government. It is idle to say that there are no express words in the Charter against the Crown's supporting the Governor or Judges, and infer from the silence of the Charter this consent. We might as well infer from the silence of the law with respect to punishing Kings for robbery or murder, that they have a right to rob and murder their People.—Therefore it is an infraction of the Charter, to have any civil officer supported by any other means than the Gift of the People, or such as they consent to, because it is against the spirit of the Charter.

It must always be considered, that the Powers of the Crown are the gift of the People, and that the Crown has no Powers but those that are expressed in Laws and Charters; and therefore, if the Charter of this Province does not expressly give the Crown a right to support civil officers in the Province, it cannot legally do it.—The rights of the People are natural and inherent, and no ruler can have any power but what is the free gift of the People, whose servant he is.——When the matter is stated in this true point of light, the arguments brought against us by the high prerogative gentlemen, will vanish upon a moment's reflection.

As we have proved to a demonstration, that the Crown cannot legally support civil officers independent of the People, we will now consider the evil consequences that will certainly result from the Judges being dependent on the Crown for their support. Experience teaches us, that we cannot safely trust many men, unless we bind their interest—that this is their idol to which they will sacrifice liberty and conscience—Independent Judges will be exposed to this temptation, for when any cases come before them wherein the rights of the People and the Prerogatives of the Crown, are concerned, they will naturally lean on that side where their livings depend; and the rights of the People will have but little weight with them when weighed in their balance against heavy salaries.—Likewise when crown officers have causes depending before them, the corrupt bias will be the same as in the case abovementioned, for they will be in constant fear of displeasing any of the court party. This pernicious influence will ever incline dependent Judges to be servile tools to a despotic Minister—they will do all in their power to check the freedom of the Press, and punish all who speak or write in opposition to tyranny.—In England, the Judges are independent of the Crown and People, and hold their seats during good behaviour; but here the Judges are to be dependent on the Crown, and for this reason, that they may be made tools of to execute every design that a weak or wicked Ministry may form.

In short, dependent Judges can be viewed in no other light than enemies of liberty, and justice, and instruments of all iniquity.—But we will not suppose that any Son of New-England will look so low as to accept of such a bribe as an independent salary, if offered him.*—Such is the honour and profit that now attends the office of a Judge in this Province, that whenever there is a vacant seat on the Bench, there is always a great number of candidates, and the greatest interest made for it. If any Judge thinks his salary insufficient, he has free liberty to resign; and there are always good men ready to take his place.—But what can equal the baseness of one who should insist on his seat, and endeavour to get a salary independent of the People? As it will always operate as a bribe to injustice.

AMERICA SOLON.

* Our Correspondent seems to have forgot, that "*a Son of New-England*" ("BORN and *educated*") has already accepted of an independent Salary, and chuses still to retain it, altho' it has been declared to be a dangerous Inovation, by a Vote of the House of Representatives, with only one dissentient.

BOSTON, October 14.

In Capt. Higginson came Passengers, Capt. Putnam of Salem, Capt. Salter and Capt. Packer of Portsmouth, Mr. Jonathan Cary and Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis.

In Capt. Calef came Passengers, Mr. Abraham Ellison and Lady, Mrs. Mary Meddin, Mr. Abraham Burges, Mr. William Dummer Powell, Mr. Samuel Freeman, and Mr. Evens.

Capt. Brown was to sail from London about the 22d of August, and Capt. Carneau the 29th, for this Place.

We hear from Cambridge, That on Tuesday last at the Trainings there, the Companies of Artillery (with Field-Pieces) and Militia, commanded by Captain Gardner and Lieut. Thacher, performed a mock Battle, under the Inspection of the Hon. Major-General BRATTLE. The Companies divided, one Detachment went off to some Distance, and entrenched themselves: Upon which the Remainder marched to besiege them: An Engagement then began, and was carried on in a very regular Manner by Marchings, Countermarchings, Retreatings, Ambushing, and Attacking, with Cannon and Small-Arms, until the Assailants took the Entrenchment, letting Fire to their Works blew it up. The Performances were well-pleasing to a great Number of Spectators.

(For New Advertisements, See last Page.)


## John Simpkins,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has just imported in the last Ships from LONDON, which he will sell at the lowest Rate for Cash, at his Shop near the Town-Pump in Cornhill, Boston,

A large and elegant Assortment of richly ornamented Sconce and Shell Looking-Glasses of different Prices, a general assortment of English and Upholsterers Goods suitable to the Season.

N. B. Curtains and Feathers of all Sorts, Lynn made Shoes, &c. &c.

IMPORTED in the Capt. CARVER, CALEF, &c. from LONDON, and to be Sold very cheap by

## Josiah Waters & Son,

At their Shop in Ann-Street near the Draw Bridge, BOSTON, by Wholesale and Retail,

A general Assortment of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Of the best Kind, prepar'd (or otherwise) for House or Ship-Painting,

| | |
|---|---|
| Brushes, Tools, | Leaf Gold, &c. |
| SPICES, of all sorts, | KIPPENS SNUFF, |
| PIPES, 12, 15, & 18 Inch | FLORENCE OIL, |
| Hunting ditto, | Kilmarnock Caps, |
| large and small Bowls, | Salt Petre, Allum, |
| GLUE, PUTTY, | Copperas, |
| Window GLASS Taylor's | common & ground Redwood |
| make do. London Crown, | Oyster, Logwood, |
| Sheet ditto, | Sieves, No. 4 Pins, |
| ROZIN, Glass Ware, | ENGLISH LOAF SUGAR, |
| very fine SPLIT PEAS, | POWDER and SHOT. |

Best French Indigo, Chocolate & Bohea Tea warranted, very fine Hyson Tea, Wool and Cotton Cards, Oatmeal, &c.

## WILLIAM BRECK,

At the Golden Key, near the Draw Bridge, Boston, has just imported

A General Assortment of HARD WARE GOODS, which will be Sold at the lowest Rates, by Wholesale and Retail.

*** Brass and Iron Ware, Tin Plates, Lanthorn Leaves, and all sorts of Tin Ware, may be had at said Place, also a few quintals of good Table FISH.

Just IMPORTED from LONDON, and to be Sold by

## Gilbert Deblois,

*Very* CHEAP *for* CASH *only*,

At his Shop the Bottom School-Street,

A Large and Compleat Assortment of *English, India & Scotch* GOODS, among which are, A very Genteel Assortment of Brocades, Damasks, Ducapes, Sattins, plain, striped & figured Lutestrings, a great Variety silk and worsted Fashionable Stuffs, a large Assortment of Superfine, middling and low price'd SCARLET, crimson and all other coloured Broad-Cloths, with Shalloons and Trimmings to suit; Gold and Silver Laces, Buttons, &c.—plain, grey and other coloured Muffs and Furr Trimmings. Choice Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEA.

Best French INDIGO by the Dozen, a few best double Gloucester CHEESES.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, now Opening, and to be Sold by

## JOSEPH COOLIDGE,

At his Shop just above the Market, and directly opposite Mr. WILLIAM GREENLEAFE'S, BOSTON.

A neat Assortment of Guns compleat with Bayonets, Steel Rods and Swivels, Pocket Pistols, plated Hangers and Shot Belts, with a fine Assortment of Jewellery, among which is Paste, Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, a Variety of Earings, Lockets, Crosses, Sprigs and Pins, Broaches, Rings, Stay Hooks, Sleeve Buttons, Combs and Watch Seals.——ALSO,

Japan Waiters, Bread Baskets, best Steel Blade Penknives, common ditto, Table Knives and Forks, Stands of Cruetts, Money Scales, Penny Wrights and Grains, Plated Spurs, Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, Pinchbeck, Steel, and common Buckles, Pocket and Ass-skin Books, neat Spring Snuffers, common do. Sugar Nippers, Nail do. Nut Crackers, Steel, Spring & common Spurs, Scissars, Razors, Hones, Shaving Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Cork Screws, Necklaces, mock, garnet and coral Beeds, Smelling Bottles, Court Plaister, Tooth Pick and Needle Cases, Tweezer Cases with Instruments, Pocket Compasses, Gaiters, Silk Purses and Watch Strings, Watch Chains, Seales, Keys and Hooks, Steel Top Thimbles, Brass do. Leather and Brass Ink Pots, Tortoise Shell and Horn Combs, Iron and Brass Wire, Buckle Brushes, Pummice and Rotton Stone, Emory, Sand Paper, Smith's standing Vices, Bench and Hand ditto, with many other Articles, very low for Cash. One very neat Gold Chain Watch, and a Number of Silver Ones, with most Kinds of Jewellery and Goldsmiths Ware. Jewellers and Goldsmiths may be supply'd at said Shop, with all Kinds of Chrystal, Foyle, Chapes and Tongs, Plyers, Blow Pipes, Borax, Files, Crucibles, Black Pots, moulding Sand and other Articles.

N. B. Cash for old Gold and Silver Lace, and Plate.

## Hopestill Capen

Informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has received by the Capts. Gardner and Calef, who are just arrived from LONDON,—A fresh Supply of Goods, which with what he had before, makes a large and very good Assortment for this and other Seasons, too many to be enumerated, which he is now selling off by Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop in Union-Street, at the Sign of the Cornfields, at very great Pennyworths, (as he purposeth to go into some other Business) for Cash only, as can be bought at any Vendue or any other Place whatever, where the Goods are free from Damage.

## John Griffith,

Intends to begin Evening School at 6 o'Clock this Evening, at his School in Hanover-Street, a little Northward of Concert Hall, to teach Writing and Arithmetic. Octr. 11. 1773.

## Josepn Peirce

Acquaints his Friends and Customers both in Town and Country, That he has received per the several Vessels just arrived from LONDON, a compleat Assortment of Goods, which he will sell either Wholesale or Retail at his Shop at the North side of the Town-House, Boston, upon such Terms as he flatters himself the Purchaser will think Reasonable. Those who favour him with their Custom, may depend on being well used, and the smallest Favors gratefully acknowledged.

*Amongst his Goods are,*

Superfine Midling and low price'd Scarlet and other coloured Broad Cloths, plain and knapt Beaver Coatings, Lam skins, Bear skins, Muffs and Tippets, Furr Trimmings, Baizes, Flannel, White Swanskin for Ironing Cloths, Kerseys, German Serges, Rash'd ditto, some Men's Superfine neat *pathé ribb'd* Worsted Hose, with all kinds of Hosiery. Carpets and Carpeting, Denmark Lustres, Crapes, Gauzes, strip'd and plain Cambleteens, Shalloons, Tammies, Callimancoes, Irish Linnens, Checks, *Beaver Gloves, Doe ditto lined with Furr*, with every other kind of Gloves, a few Sarsenet, Tafty English Bonnets, Pattens, *grey, spotted and laced Sattin*, a pretty Assortment of RIBBONS, Black and White Laces and Trimmings, Snuff, China Ware, Best HYSON, SOUCHONG and BOHEA TEA just opened, Starch, Hair Powder, French Chalk.——GREENOUGH's CELEBRATED TINCTURE, for preserving the Teeth and Gums, and for the Tooth-Ach, Genuine TURLINGTON's BALSAM in large and small Bottles.——STOUGHTON's ELIXIR, &c. &c. (t. b. c. 6 w.)

Mr. *Propert* acquaints his Friends and the Publick, that his indifferent State of Health, and the Disappointment he has met with, obliges him to drop the CONCERT intended To-Morrow; and is much obliged to them for the Encouragement received upon that Occasion.

TO BE LETT,

A Number of Warehouses, Lofts, and Cellars fit for storing Oil, situate in Fish-Street. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

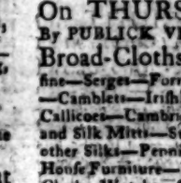
TO BE SOLD

*By* Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY & FRIDAY next, By PUBLICK VENDUE, at his usual Place of Sale,

Broad-Cloths, coarse, midling and fine—Serges—Forrest Cloths—Rattreens—Calamancoes—Camblets—Irish Hollands—Cotton Velvets—Checks, Callicoes—Cambricks—Lawns—Sewing Silks—Worsted and Silk Mitts—Sundry Pieces of rich Brocades, and other Silks—Penniascoes,—Mens Worsted Hose—Some House Furniture—Wearing Apparel, a good Eight-Day Clock, Watches, &c. &c. &c. &c.

For *Ireland* and *Liverpool*,



*The* BRIGANTINE

*SEA NYMPH*,

JAMES M'EWAN, Master,

Lying at Hubbard's Wharf, two Thirds of her Cargo aboard; For Freight or Passage apply to the Master, or at *Bethune* and *Prince's* Store in King-Street. *Boston, Oct. 2, 1773.*

On TUESDAY next,

At Ten in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Auction-Room Foot of Royal Exchange Lane;

A large Assortment of English Goods, viz.

Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Rattreens, Blankets, Cambletts, Stript and plain Cambleteens, Tammies, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Manchester Velvets, Breeches Patterns, Worsted Hose and Mitts, a variety of Irish Linnens, Checks, Striped Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, flower'd Muslins, Sewing Silks, flower'd and plain Sattins, strip'd and plain Lutestrings, Ribbons, Callicoes, Printed Linnens, Cotton and Check Handkerchiefs, a few Reams Writing Paper, one Cask of Kippens Snuff, Cyphered Sleeve Buttons, Silver Watches, also sundry sorts of Hard Ware Goods, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Tuesday Morning precisely at Ten o'Clock.

To all Carpenters, Joiners, &c.

On FRIDAY next,

At TEN in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at BOWMAN's Auction-Room, North Side of the Market,

A compleat Treble Sett of Carpenters, Joiners and Cabinet Makers Tools, the very best English made in perfect good order all new.——ALSO:

One Excellent Mahogany Desk, one Birch ditto, two setts Chamber Chairs, Kitchen ditto, Mahogany Tables, Feather Beds, Pewter, one extraordinary good Silver Watch, &c. FRIDAY next X o'Clock.


Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, Fourteen Whites. One Black.

Baptis'd in the several Churches, Six.

*High Water at* BOSTON *for this present Week.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | 44 min. after 12 | Friday, | 10 m aft.. 5 |
| Tuesday, | 32 min. af. 12 | Saturday, | 53 m af. 5 |
| Wednesday, | 30 m. aft. 1 | Lord's Day | 43 m aft. 6 |
| Thursday | 20 min. after 2 | Last Qr 19 at Noon. | |


† See the Charter pa, 1077. Vol, 2. † Gov. Hutchinson. † vid page 576, vol, 3— † pa, 97 Vol, 4.

a vid, pa, 112.

a vid pa, 576 Vol. 3 — pa, 97 † vid pa, 496 (1) vid. no, 44 vol. 2 — † pa. 23

# New Advertisements.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

Imported in the last ships from LONDON, by

## John Austin, jun.

And to be sold at his Shop in Charlestown, near the Pot-Ash Works, a large Assortment of English, India and Scotch Goods, which he is determined to sell by Wholesale or Retail, as Cheap as any one in the Province, for Cash only, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broad Cloths and Forest Cloths, | Black Taffaty, |
| German Serges & Wiltons, | Hatband Crapes |
| Devonshire Kerseys, | Plain and figur'd Sattins |
| Beaver Coatings & Ratteens | Plain and figur'd Modes |
| Colchester Bays & Flannels | Scarlet and black Snail Trimming |
| Emboss'd Serge | India Nankeen |
| Cotton Velvet & Velverets | Strip'd Ginghams and Damascus |
| Fustians and Thicksets | Russia Drab, Dowlass |
| Sagathees, Crimson Hair Plush | Russia Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths |
| Drawboys & Everlasting | Irish Linnens of all Widths and Prices |
| Plain & flower'd Russels | Lawns and Cambricks |
| Superfine Broad Worsted Damasks | Callicoes and Chints |
| Shalloons, Callimancoes | Cotton Checks and striped Hollands |
| Tammies and Durants | Red Ticks, Oznaburgs |
| Camblets and Cambleteens | Yellow Holland, Buckrams |
| Denmark Lustres & Poplins | Sewing Silks of all Colours |
| Grizets, figur'd Stuffs | Silk Twist and Mohair |
| Breeches Pieces of all colours | White & colour'd Threads |
| Red, green, and striped Worsted Caps | Silk Knee Straps |
| Crimson Mock Velvet do. | Coat, Shoe and Quality Bindings |
| Men and Womens Worsted Hose, Cotton do. | Letter'd Gartering |
| Silk, Thread and Worsted Gloves and Mitts of all Colours | Silk Ferrets, |
| Kid and Lamb ditto | A neat Assortment of Ribbons, |
| Worsted and Crewels of of all Colours | Death-Head and Basket Buttons |
| Plain & figur'd Gauze | Metal and Plated ditto |
| White & black Catgut | Shirt Buttons |
| Parisnet, Muslin | Tapes of all Widths |
| Silk Linnen and Gauze Handkerchiefs | Cap and Skeleton Wire |
| Brocaded Clogs and Goloshoes | Pins, Needles |
| Children's Red Morrocco Shoes and Pumps | Fans of all Sorts |
| Womens Callimanco, Russell, & Everlasting Shoes and Pumps | Necklaces, Combs, Chip Hats |
| Wide and narrow Persians | Hatters Trimmings, newest Fashion |
| | Fine and Coarse Sieve Bottoms, |
| | Butt Soles |
| | Poland Starch, Boston Tea. |

Where may be had,

The best POT-ASH for making Soap, and this Country made Gloves for Funerals.

CASH given for Pot-Ash Salts, and Shipping Furrs.

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Just imported and to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, extreamly Cheap for Cash, by

## Joshua Blanchard, jun.

At his Store over Blanchard's Wine Cellar, Dock-Square, BOSTON,

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Cheshire Cheeses, | Sieve Bottoms, |
| Glocester ditto, | Large and small Slates, |
| Bohea and Hyson Tea, | Playing Cards, |
| English Loaf Sugar, | English Sole Leather, |
| Double & treble refin'd do. | Oznabrigs, |
| Nutmegs, Cloves, | Raven's Duck, |
| Cinnamon, Mace, | Gun Powder in half and quarter Barrels, |
| Pepper, Ginger, | Shott of all sizes, |
| Currants, Pruents, | Barr Lead, |
| Best Durham Mustard in 1lb. ½lb. & ¼lb. Bottles, | A neat assortment of Cream colour'd & Glass Ware, |
| Best Florence Oil in uncommon large Flasks, | Sewing Twine, |
| Brimstone, Allum, | ALSO, |
| Copperas, Salt Petre, | Brown Sugars of various sorts, |
| Split Peas, | Cotton, Cocoa, |
| 15 & 18 Inch T. D. Pipes, | Coffee, Chocolate, |
| Large Bowl Hunter's ditto, | Indigo, Snuff, |
| Painters Oil and Colours, | Redwood, Logwood, |
| Leaf Gold, | New Flour, |
| No. 4 and 12 Pins, | Choice Dumb Fish, &c. |

*N. B.* All sorts of Wines, West-India and New-England Rum, Jamaica Spirit, Brandy, &c. sold at said Cellar as usual.

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## The best of *INDIGO*,

Clother's Shears, and

## All Sorts of Dye Stuffs,

TO BE SOLD BY

## Ralph Fisher,

Almost opposite the Province-House.

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## *MUSICK.*

On Tuesday the 13th of *October*, will be a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, for the Benefit of Mr. *Propert*, Organist of Trinity Church.

TICKETS to be had at the Coffee-House, at Colonel Ingersol's, and at Mr. Propert's Lodgings, at Half a Dollar each.

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## Variety of Goods.

IMPORTED in the last Ships from LONDON, GLASGOW, and LIVERPOOL,

And to be Sold by Wholesale and Retail, At least as cheap as can be bought at any Store or Shop in Town, by

## Herman & Andrew Brimmer,

At their SHOP and STORE next Door to the Sign of the Lamb, South-End,

### Being a General Assortment of English, India and Scotch Goods,

among which are,

| | |
|---|---|
| An Assortment of the most fashionable Colours superfine Broad-Cloths with Trimmings, | Plains all colours & widths |
| | Beaver Coatings d° |
| | Knapt Beavers d° |
| and a large Assortment of middling and low-pric'd Broad-Cloths, | Bath Beavers d° |
| | Forrest Cloths d° |
| scarlet ditto of all prices | Kerseys d° Duffil's |
| crimson d° d° | Colchester & Drapery Baize |
| Ratteens all colours & width | double ditto |
| Frizes d° | Striped Blankets |
| Lambskins d° | white Flannels |
| Bearskins d° | knapt Baizes |
| | Halfthicks, |
| | German Serges, |

Emboss'd Serges, Swanskins, Capuchin Silks of all Colours, plain, spotted & figured Sattins, Sattin Hats and Bonnets, plain and strip'd Lutestrings, Persians, plain, spotted & sprig'd & flower'd Gauzes, d°. Aprons, Lawn Aprons, Gauze Handkerchiefs of all Kinds, Catgut, Paris, Patent & Spider Net, Muslins, Lawns, Cambricks, plain and figured Scotch Lawns, Irish Linnens of all Prices, Irish Sheetings, Russia Linnens, Huckabuck, Diapers, Clouting ditto, Table Cloths, Dowlass, white & coloured Drabs, Bengalls, Sarsnets, Persians, half-yard, half-ell and yard-wide Alamode, black Pelong, English and India black Taffeties, coloured ditto, white & coloured Jeanets, white & black d°. for Breeches, black Thicksets, coloured d°, Fustians, Callimancoes, Tammys, Durants, Shalloons, Anterloons, Prunels, Dorsetteens, Poplins, Crapes, plain & flower'd Russels, water'd Grograms, Muffinets, check'd and flower'd Stuffs, plain, mixt and striped Cambleteens, few Pieces very fine ditto, double Camblets, Velvets, Velverets, Womens Velvet, Hair Shags, Cap & Skilleton Wires, Silk & Cotton Laces, black and white Gimp, Snail Trimmings, black and white Lace, black, white & coloured Mitts & Gloves, very fine white open work d°. Mens black silk Gloves, Girls & Womens worsted Mitts and Gloves, Lamb & Kid ditto, black glac'd and shammy ditto, Mens Norway Doe and Bath Beaver ditto, white Tabby, Cords, Braids, Stay Strapping, Gallooms, Ferrits, yellow and brown Holland, Stay Buckram, Mens d°. Threads, Tapes, Shirt Buttons, sewing Silks, working Canvas, Crewels, Worsteds, Quality, Shoe and Coat Bindings, Pins, Pound d°. Needles, Beeds of all sorts, Horn, Ivory and Tortoishell Combs, Nonesopretty's, silk Purses, Knee Garters, Mohair, Silk & Hair, Twist, Cravats, check'd and printed Handkerchiefs, Checks of all widths and prices, Bedticks, strip'd Hollands, Cotton Gowns, Everlastings, Drawboys,

| | |
|---|---|
| Silk Stockings d° Pieces | Pepper per Bag or less Quantity |
| Mens & Womens white Worsted Hose | Bohea TEA |
| cotton & thread d° | Spices of all sorts |
| large Assortment worsted d° | Bibles, Testaments |
| good Assortment Callicoes | Cartridge & Writing Paper |
| ditto Ribbons | Bonnet & Press d° |
| d° Basket Buttons | Wafers, Sealing-Wax |
| Few best chip Hats from 12s. to 20s. a piece | Ink-Stands with Glasses, |
| | Wax Tapers and Boxes |
| Muffs, Fur Trimmings | Japan'd Waiters, |
| silk and worsted Caps | Table Bells, |
| Kilmarnock d° | Polish'd Snuffers on Stands |
| Ravens Duck, | Pearl Quadrill Fishes, |
| Ticklingburgs, Oznabrigs | Toirtoishell and Pearl sliding Knives & Forks |
| Beaveret, Felt & second-hand Hats | Powder, Shot, Nails, |
| ditto Fans | 6 by 8, & 10 by 8 Glass |
| black and white coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs, | Assortment of Brads |
| | d° of Pewter |
| Garterings, | Saddlers Ware of all kinds |
| Hatband Crapes, | With a general Assortment of Hard & Cutlary Ware. |
| Tiffany, | English and Lynn Shoes. |

*All which will be Sold exceeding Cheap for Cash.*

N B. Few Pieces India Damasks very low.

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## Nathaniel Greenough

Begs Leave to acquaint the

## WORLD

That he has just received from LONDON,

An elegant Assortment of

## Fall and Winter GOODS;

That are now ready for Sale,

At his SHOP two Doors to the Northward of the Post-Office, Just above the Market, in Cornhill, Boston.

*Among which are*

A fine Assortment of superfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths, Ratteens, Bath and knapt Beaver Coatings, Frizes, 8-qr. Lambskins or Coatings, Kerseys, German Serges, embossed ditto, Colchester and Drapery Baizes, Duffils, Shags, stript & Rose Blankets, Flannels, mill'd ditto for Ironing Cloths, Bearskins, &c. divers Kinds of Woollens from 13s 6d Old Old Tenor to a Guinea per Yard. A Variety of Articles for Mens, Womens & Childrens Gowns. A large Assortment of

## IRISH LINNENS,

5-4th, 7-8th, & Yard wide, from 7s. O. T. to 45s. per Yard.

The above Articles, with a vast many others, too many to be here particularly mentioned, he will sell as Cheap, or Cheaper, than can be bought at any Shop or Store on the Continent. The Quality of his GOODS and the lowness of his Prices will abundantly prove it. ——

*N.B. He sincerely Thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and hopes they would still continue to lay him under greater Obligations to them by granting him their Custom in future. He shall esteem himself obliged if they will call and view his GOODS, that he may have an Opportunity of suiting them.——*

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The *Subscriber*, informs the Gentlemen and Ladies in Town, That he proposes to open an ENGLISH GRAMMAR-SCHOOL for the Instruction of Youth, in a House adjoining to the Treasurer's Office; now improved by Mr. *Greenleaf*.

From 8 o'Clock to 11 in the Morning, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, he will teach Reading and English Grammar; and from 11 to 12 in the Morning, and from 5 to 6 in the Afternoon, will teach Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Logic, and Composition, elegant Letter-Writing, &c. Price 15s. per Quarter. No Fire Money nor Entrance will be required.

As many Gentlemen have recommended such a School, as being much wanted in the Town; and encouraged the Subscriber to open one, he hopes for the double Satisfaction of promoting the Public Interest, and his own.

As he has spent many Years in teaching Youth, he apprehends, by the Application of the Rules which he has collected from Observation and Experience, he can learn Children to read in less than half the Time they commonly spend in learning; and in a short Time correct a bad Pronounciation, which they often contract, and if not early corrected becomes habitual, and is a lasting Blemish to their Reading or Discourse.

The Knowledge of English Grammar, Logic, and Composition, is so essential in Education, that no Person can make any Figure in the Lettered World without it; therefore it must be a great Advantage to all who have not had a polite Education, to acquire those Parts of Learning.

Polite Letter-Writing, on Business, Friendship, &c. is a very necessary Accomplishment for Youth. Young Masters and Misses who are arrived to Years of Understanding, may acquire a sufficient Knowledge in Grammar and Composition, in a short Time.

Gentlemen and Ladies, who incline to send their Children to the School above mentioned, are desired to engage them soon, (for the School will be opened as soon as a sufficient Number are engaged) and leave their Names with the Printers of this Advertisement, or with the Subscriber at his Lodgings, Mrs. *Holbrut's*, near the Common.

*Boston, Sept.* 30. 1772. **Joseph Ward.**

☞ If a sufficient Number should offer, for an Evening School, to be instructed in any of the above-mentioned Branches of Learning, the School will be kept Monday and Wednesday Evenings.

*N. B.* As a Number of Children are already engaged, the School will be opened the Second Monday in October.

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## Joshua Gardner

Has IMPORTED from LONDON in the Argo, Capt. Gardner, a compleat Assortment of

## Fall and Winter GOODS,

Consisting of all the Articles usually imported at this Season of the Year, and as he really intends to sell at his usual Low Rates, he flatters himself his Customers will continue their Favours.

*Among his Assortment are the following Articles, viz.*

SCARLET, crimson, green, white & blue Drapery and Colchester Bays, Duffles, Duffle Blankets, Ratteens, Yorkshire Cloths, plain and knapt Bath Beaver Coatings, and Lambskins, Broad Cloths, German Serges, fine scarlet Whitney, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, single and double Camblett, Dorsetteens, Irish Camblets, Garnets, yard wide Poplins, Crapes, Denmark Lustres, Furr Trimmings, grey Muffs and Tippets, white Blond Lace, black blond & bone Lace, plain and flower'd Gauze, Catgut, Cap-wire, Paris and Patent Net, plain and flower'd black Sattins, crimson and white flower'd Sattins, black, blue, white and pink Persians, black Taffities, colour'd ditto, black sprig'd Mode, Snail Trimmings, red and white Lace, plain and flower'd sattin Gloves and Mitts, white Lamb Gloves & Mitts, colour'd ditto, worsted & silk Gloves & Mitts, Callicoes, ¼, ½ and yard wide Manchester Checks, black and colour'd Drawboys, black Everlastings, Cotton Velvet, Bed-ticks and Bunts, stript Holland, linen and silk Handkerchiefs, black Ruffels, Thicksets, Fustians, white flower'd Dimothy, ¼, ½ & yard-wide Irish Linens, ¼ and ½ Dowlas, Garlix, clouting Diapers, Sheeting, Cambricks and Lawns, flower'd Scotch Lawn Aprons, a Variety of Mens worsted Hose, thread and cotton ditto, Womens worsted Hose, Breeches Patterns, Bay and brown Buckrams, yellow Holland, sewing Silks, Scarf Twist, metal & twist Buttons, Quality Bindings, a large Assortment of Coat and Shoe Bindings, silk Ferrets, silk knee Garters, Wax and Scotch Threads, Ribbons, Wax Necklaces, Childrens red Shoes, Pins and Needles, Writing and Bonnet Paper, Tapes and Garterings, worsted Caps, Crewels and Worsted, Horn and Ivory Combs, Sleeve Buttons, Buckles, Cutting Pen-Knives, Snuff Boxes, Lynn made Shoes from 2s. 4d. a Pair, with many other Articles, all which will be sold at his Shop in Cornhill, as low by Wholesale and Retail, as can be bought in any Shop or Store in Town.

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*Boston, Printed, by* EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street* 1772

via his message declaring his Independance from Great Britain, pg 725, Vol. I. (3rd ed. 1837)